WEEKLY COURIER.

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· · INDIANA

DISCOVERY.

When the lengter morn shall wind his horn.
And we make to the wild to be,
Shall seepen our eyes on the seifname skies And stare at the selfsame sea? Once, her day! though you bring no stay To the strain of the sameness grim, You are new, new, new-new through and

And strange as a lawless dream. Will the driftwood float by the lonely boat

And our prisoner hearts unbar, As a tells of the strand of an unseen land That lies not far, not fart o see, new hope? . O sweep and score of the glid unlying sea! You are her, . - w, new with the promise true

or the dreaminted isles to be. Wid the land birds fly across the sky. Though the latel is not to see!

One w despuir' shough the hopeless air Grow toll with the calm and grieves. You are new, new, new-and we cleave to you

As a son to its freedom cleaves. hees the falling night hide flends to fight and phantoms to affray? What demons lurk in the grisly mirk, As the night watch walts for day? Ostrange new gloom! we await the doom,

and shat doom none may deem; But it's new, new, new-and we'll sail it

While the mocking seagulls scream. Alight a light, in the dead of night, That lifts and sinks in the waves! What folk are they who have kindled its ray-Men or the ghouls of graves? Ones, new fear' near, near and near, And you hear us weal or woe! But you're new, new, new-so a cheer for you

And saward-friend or foel Shall the lookout call from the foretop tall "Land land" with a maddened scream, got the crew in glee from the taffrall see there the island palm-trees dream? New heart, new eyes! For the morning skies bre a chant with their green and gold No. sew. new, new-new through

New, hew till the dawn is old! -Richard Hovey, in N. Y. Independent-

A CHOKED CHIMNEY.

An Engineer's Way of Securing a Rich Wife.

In the highest part of a large and impoing building, situated on the street Casussee d'Antin, a young man by the name of Passeraud perched like a sparrow on the topmost branch of a poplar tree. The manners of this young man were peaceful and orderly; his temper was gentle; his bearing modest; his dathes were patched. The junitor had expressly forbidden this insignificant tenant to have in his possession a dog. a violin, a sewing machine, anything, no matter what, which was comberome in very early at night. It was a ln the middle of the costion in the neighborhood how he managed to keep his hands clean, for the janitor had forbidden him to take to any water, because this liquid, carted carelessly in jugs by his youthful hards, might damp the stairs. How-ever, by good will and good humor, Passerand had succeeded in making his presence supportable, although only a poor devil in a house inhabited by ankers, favorite tenors, diplomates and commissioners of accounts

He had recently left the Ecole Centrue with an honorable standing, and almost immediately the Calcium Mining company of the Upper Peloponnehad offered him a position—one handred dollars a mouth to begin with which would have put him out of the teach of want; but as he dreamed of farenting an automatic brake, which sould prevent locomotives from combr into collision on the railroad, or at east would reduce the force of the book, he had refused the offers of the mining company, to give himself night and day to the drawing of innumeraediagrams of the brake in question. herefore, he looked forward to glory and fortune, but while he waited he has dying of hunger. That mattered hat to him; his invention—he was absentely sure of that—his invention is on the point of succeeding.

One day, on the first flight of the turcase, he encountered a young girl, onde and exquisitely dressed, and so praceful that a scholar would immeditely have called her a goddess-as shown by her bearing. She went for-ward and disappeared, light and sup-ple, leaving behind her a subtle odor of emon verbena, and Passeraud, astonished, remained motionless in the midcle of the landing for five minutes with his mouth open, as though he exneighbor would present itself to him

The next day, by a coincidence which we would like to believe quite fortuitous. Passerand was on the same landing exactly at the same hour again. The young girl passed, and, as it seemed, blushed in passing. Fearing that he had wounded her Passerand resolved never to come down the staircase at that houragain.

The following day, however, he remembered that urgent business compelled him to go out at a moment exactly identical with that when leaving the house was quite forbidden him by his decision of the day before He took up his hat, annoyed at this busihes which exposed him to the danger of embarrassing with his presence a perfor the world. What he dreaded happened; a new meeting took place, and Passerand was inconsolable, the fair

maid having blushed more than before. He was accordingly enraged against hasself; the unknown one, scandalized at being thus followed would very of his way. In order to convince him-self of this misfortune, Passeraud sought the same place every day at the same hour, and every day drew aside on the staircase to let his neighbor bass Brought up politely by his mother, he bowed at each meeting.

head which he received in return took If you make it agree to send its smoke on an aspect almost friendly.

Having noticed this he went to look at himself in the mirror of a shop-in his room there was nothing of the sort -in order to know if his person was such that it might please so accom-plished a young girl. Then he saw that, even though the cut of his overcoat was bad, there was nothing repulsive about his looks. Next he taquired, with contion, concerning the first name of the pretty young lady on the first floor. He did not know why, but he it was Valentine he was quite enchanted.

of advantage to the automatic brake; the diagrams were neglected.

At last Passeraud took a decided step; he dressed himself as well as possible, went to the apartments of Valentine's father, who was no less a "The hand of my daughter! That is personage than M. Lamantin, owner of a high price. However, if really you ask for your daughter's hand."

"My daughter's hand" said the astonished old gentleman, eyeing have a high opinion of it, you will give Passeraud from head to foot. "For me authority to shut myself alone in

whom, if you please?"
"For myself, sir."

little tenant of the garret, up there condition." under the roof?" "Yes, sir."

daughter has eight hundred thousand tions." doilars. I am willing to inform you of that fact. Do you take it in? Eight hundred thousand. And you, what have you?"

The engineer answered frankly; then he added:

"I am not actually rich, but if you will give me Mile. Valentine, believe that my work, my humble acquirements-

"Stop talking! your conversation is of no interest to me. Will you please ise." take your departure at once! It makes me die of laughing to have you come to | ceed?" ask me for my daughter. I have only to add: 'Good evening.'"

"But, sir. if I do not present my suit until after my automatic brake has made me a millionaire I risk finding of place, the gravity of the circum-Mile. Valentine married to another, stances considered. An attentive spec-Now, sir, I do not wish to run any such

"So much the worse. What do you the air: want me to do about it?"

Passerand retired in much distress. Banging the doors after him, M. Lamantin exclaimed:

"Not a cent! No position! Asks for my daughter. Ah! really, it is quite interesting."

vorable result as regards our friend, left very slight traces on the mind of M. Lamantin. What brought, several days later, an anxious look to the latler's face was simply the fact that his

In the middle of the month of December and just as he was preparing to arrange a reception in honor of his daughter's nineteenth birthday his parlor chimney began to smoke. A householder could scarcely have had amore disagreeable thing happen to him. M Lamantin sent for his architect, who hastened to come, smelling an order.

"Is that all?" he said, vexed when he learned what the mattter was

"I think that is quite enough. It is not amusing to own a chimney that makes my wife and myself weep all day long, like a family recently af-flieted."

"Your chimney was built on my plans. That means it does not smoke. "But it does smoke."

"Because you burn Mons coal; don't burn Mons. Burn wood, and you will have a clear fire."

"Perhaps you are right." The change to wood in place of coal did not make the chimney's breathing easier. M. Lamantin, who was a resolute man, sept for the best architect in Paris and begged him to deign to come in person to study the question.

The architect, after having minutely examined the chimney, did not scruple to restrain this cruel reflection on his brother in art: "What ass built this

"It was Ledente, my architect." PIt was well said; an ass. Have the Sue made four inches higher, in order to increase the draught. It will be all right then."

"What a simple matter it is, after

"It only needed a little thought." The operation completed, the chimey smoked as before. But the great hitect took care of his bill.

"Hang it! what a bill" M. Lamantin could not help sighing as he paid it. Disgusted with architects the house holder turned to bricklayers The first

one called in ordered the addition to the flue of a piece of sheet iron, in the form of a serpent The chimney continued to send out its smoke into the parlor.

A second bricklayer arrived; with disgust he had his colleague's serpent removed and substituted for it a sort of helmet of the same material.

The chimney did not pay any attention to the helmet, but smoked, worse than ever.

But here the concierge interposed with these consoling words: "Sir, you are wrong to despair; I was just this moment talking with one of the tenants-oh! I must say it, such a nice tenant! He told me that he would undertake to disenchant your chimney in five minutes."

"Let him come to me instantly, or I give him notice to leave."

As quick as' lightning Passerand put himself at the orders of M. Lamantin. He found his landlord tramping up and down his parlor, which was as cold as

"Ah, it is you, young man, who flat-ter yourself you can cure in five minutes chimneys incurably ill. Try; I am curious to see you do it."

"Five minutes is a little too short a time, sir. I want an hour."

At the end of some time, it seemed to "Very well-an hour. Here is a him that the slight inclination of the chimney given up by all the doctors | her."-From the French in Omaha Bea.

up into the skies instead of down into my apartments I will give you what you wish. I am quite out of patience, I do not wish to bargain. Name your price."

"Sir," answered Passeraud with dignity, "you will give me-the hand of Mile. Valentine. That is my price-to he paid only after I have succeeded." "For a chimney! You wander in

cour talk, my dear sir." "This chimney, sir? Send for M floor. He did not know why, but he Garnier, the architect of the opera; add had a strong desire to know her to him a picked jury of engineers, first name. When he had learned that chemists, members of the institute, prolessors from the Ecole des Hautes These comings and goings were not in three months what I undertake to do in an hour, that is to say, prevent it from smoking-as also to prevent from smoking all chimneys with the same trouble, I agree that you shall treat me as though I were indeed raving."

Though the land is not to see?

The large and imposing building, and do possess such a secret, you will be said to him: "Sir, I have the honor to able to make money, a great deal of money, and-"

"I have a secret, in reality; and, as I this parlor for an hour and you will give me your word not to look through "For yourself: Why, are you not my the keyhole. I only go to work on that

"As you please. But why have you not simply taken out a patent? You "Then what do you mean? My would avoid these childish precau-

"I am not rich enough to pay the first premium on a patent." "Borrow the money. This is a case

for borrowing, if ever there was one." "Sir, I hate borrowing." "Well, I am going. Perform your mysterious operations in peace and

tranquillity. "You will not look through the keyhole?"

"I give you my most solemn prom-"And-I have your word-if I suc-

"We will sea. I do not want to yield on compulsion, but I am a just man." Once alone, Passeraud wasted the time in foolish proceedings rather out tator-but Passeraud had banished spectators-would have heard him hum

"C'est ici que Rose respire" The same surprised spectator would have seen him go from one piece of furniture to another with a delighted air. walking as in a dream among the beautiful furniture, extend himself at full length upon the sofa-here Valentine must have sat; then install himself in a This visit, which had such an unfa- small chair-this low seat is without doubt the one she prefers; then gaze for a long while at a young girl's portrait; that is her dear picture, and throw kisses to it-to you, ever to you! These frivolous proceedings having consumed seraud opened the doors and called everyone.

"Have a fire made, sir?" Passeraud was obeyed. The chimney had now a clear strong draught. A gentle warmth breathed through the chilled and frosty room. There was not the least smoke. Passeraud's genius shone out like the sun; he who could not see it was blind.

"It is too delightfulf" exclaimed M. Lamantin, radiantly. "Valentine, this dear young man is a great engineer. He shall be my son-in-law with your

"Oh: yes, papa."

A year after these miraculous events Mme. Passeraud-nee Lamantin-had son as beautiful as the morning. Upon this occasion M. Lamantin made the following speech:

"My dear son, explain one thing to me; three months ago the railroad companies adopted your automatic brake; gold showered upon you from all sides; the right to use your patent is pur-chased in England, America, Italy, Australia, the Indies and Spain. You are now rich, not from your wife's dowry, but of yourself. Does not that make you think seriously? But to come to what is troubling me; you have on hand another invention, and you do nothing with it."

"To what invention do you allude,

"Why, what else could it be but your secret for preventing chimneys from smoking. Ah! you are not going to tell me now that you are too poor to pay the premium?"

"Pshaw! that would not bring in much."

"It would be a spoke in the wheel; why neglect a profit ready to your

"Father, do not let us talk about it." "Yes, yes, I wish to."

"Father you will oblige me to tell you things I would rather keep to my-

"Speak out, speak out."

"Well then, know that I did not cure your chimney of smoking, simply stopped making it smoke. There is a shade of difference between these two things. My room then was up under the roof. I had only to put out my hand to check the draught, by placing something, no matter what, over the fue-s plate, for example. It was your fault, too; ever since the world was made, cruel fathers have forced lovers to carry off their daughters by stratagem. I did as every one does; I improvised a little comedy. My ex-cuse is, that Valentine helped me; it was she who commissioned the concierge to represent me as the greatest chimney builder of the vicinity. Forgive us both, and console yourself by thinking that it is fate which so rules, for those who love each other must succeed in their plans; that is a law. When a prudent marriage is happy, it is the ex-ception which proves the rule. So then, my son, born this morning, is rich; be aure that he will fall madly in love with an honorable but poor girl. Only he will not have the pleasure of playing a trick on me: I declare to you in advance that I will give him this maiden with out a cent, certain as I am that if I did

FREE COAL AND IRON.

A Reform That Will Benefit the Labores and Not the Monopolist. If some genius had discovered a

means by which the hidden wealth of the coal and iron mines of the country might be more cheaply brought to the surface and made ready for the hand of labor, only the most hardened McKin-leyite would have withheld from him the award of grateful praise. He would by so much have increased the power of labor over the forces of naure. By so much would he have increased the potency of every hand engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel goods. He would have been scouted as a fool who proclaimed that this new invention threatened the iron and steel industry or was intended to benefit foreign competitors. He would have been laughed at who claimed that this invention must destroy the value of the coal and iron mines.

Yet it has happened that the genius of the people have discovered a means of reducing the cost of iron and coal to every worker desiring to use them. It was a simple proposition. Through fraud, the owners of coal and iron deposits had been allowed to gather tribute from labor wishing to use these products. Their mines had been increased in value through the operation of a law which enabled them to take from the hand of toil a portion of its product. The tariff bounty to coal mine owners meant an increasing tribute from all engaged in production of iron and steel. Nearly five tons of coal is required to produce a single ton of manufactured steel. Of ore nearly three tons are used. The original basic tax on these two products cumulated to the injury of labor and only to the benefit of the owner of the natural deposits. No robber baron ever laid more unjust tax upon his victims. None ever proclaimed his intent to

bless while thus plundering. The American people are now offered, through the tariff bill of the democratic majority in the house of representatives, something better than an invention for cheaply operating coal fields. Such an invention, under the operation of the McKinley bill, would but have increased the power of the mine own-ers over legislation by increasing their capacity for fat-frying in the interest of a party pledged to the perpetuation and extension of the infamous system. Timid souls who believe that this boon, brought by democratic statesmanship in obedience to the demand of the people, will be repaid by a vote of lack of confidence by the people most benefited, have small basis for their claim that popular sovereignty is not a failure.-American Industries.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

Blackmailing Employes to Secure Their Votes-Schemes of Protectionists. The McKinleyites assert that the higher the duty the higher the wages of American labor, and the lower the true. Wages are highest in unprotected industries. Wages in the same industries, under the same tariff, vary greatly in the different states of the union. Therefore when they threaten to close their factories to lower wages because their protective duty is to be reduced by the Wilson bill they are

simply blackmailing their employes for votes or trying to frighten congress. There is only one way in which the price of anything can be increased by the tariff. That is by limiting its supply by placing a sax or duty on it. There is no duty on labor. Men are on the free list. Foreigners compete on even terms with natives. For many years the protected manufacturers imported the cheapest labor they could find in Europe. Some of them do it now, violating the contract labor law. No manufacturer pays higher wages than he is obliged to in the unprotected

labor market. It does not follow that higher rates of wages mean greater cost of labor. As a rule, high wages mean cheap products, because high-priced men are much more efficient than low-priced men. Secretary Blaine reported that this was so as to cotton operatives. American workmen are more skillful, intelligent and enterprising than foreign workmen, and American machinery isb etter. The average cost of a ton of paper in an American mill is \$8.87; in the English mills it is \$13.46, though wages are higher here.

In many cases under the McKinley law the protection on an American product is greater than all the wages or labor cost. The labor in mining a ton of coal costs from 60 to 70 cents: the mine-owner is protected by a tax of 75 cents plus the cost of transporting

the foreign product. Wages do not go up with increased duties. They did not in 1890. In 1860 the average tariff tax was 24 per cent : the average labor cost in protected articles was 25 per cent. of the whole cost of the product. In 1880 the tax had risen to 46 per cent. and labor cost had fallen to 22 per cent. To-day the tax is 48 per cent and the labor cost probably not above 20.

The wage-cutting and mill-closing of the monopolists are simply repetitions of their campaign scares - N. Y. World.

NOT THE SOUTH.

Why Birmingham Iron Men Do Not Want Taxes Reduced. A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., sonounces that "the Wilson tariff bill does not meet indorsement in the south." This implies that Birmingham, Ala., is the headquarters of "the south"—the place whence the voice of "the south" speaks with anthority— the Delphie shrine of the southern oracle. It is quite safe to say that the implication is false. Birmingham is a place where pig iron is produced in considerable quantities, and the owners of coal and iron mines and furnaces are in favor of a tariff for revenue only -for themselves.

The dispatch goes on to say that Sentor Morgan says he is not for the free list as promulgated by the bill. It is inconsistent with a tariff for revenue

and iron men of the district are with Senator Morgan," It would be nearer the truth to say that Senator Morgan is with the coal and iron men of that

district. And all this is no news. Representatives of the Birmingham interests went to Washington some time ago and labored with Chairman Wilson and his associates against free coal and ore and for as high duty on pig iron. And it is not forgotten that the spokesman of the delegation not long before had published in the Iron Age a statement over his own signature that pig iron could be produced at less cost in the south than in England. Mr. Wilson and his associates may have seen that statement. At all events the delegation labored in vain. Their selfish opposition to the bill is a matter of course. They are not authorized to speak for "the south" any more than the Pittsburgh iron men are authorized to speak for the north.

As for Senator Morgan, nobody need be surprised at anything he may say or do. He calls himself a democrat, but he is "agin" the administration. He is one of the Sam Randall variety of democrats, whose support for any measure of tariff reform worth having has never been counted on. There may be a few more democrats of the same variety in the senate, but not enough to defeat the Wilson bill .- Chicago Herald.

THE CALAMITY BUBBLE.

It Is Punctured by Congressman Harter-Protectionisi Claptrap.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, is not dismayed by the fact that republican politicians who happen to be in the manufacturing business are trying to make illegitimate party capital by cutting down the wages of their employes and charging their conduct to th . uncertainty felt about the democratic

"Of course," said he to a friend who called his attention to the matter. "all this is mere protectionist claptrap intended to frighten the workingmen by making them believe that revenue reform is hostile to labor. It is not likely to deceive many persons—certainly not any who read and think. If you will go over your list-you will find that not one of these fellows who is making such haste to cut down the wages of his hands has shown equal haste in cutting down prices to his customers. That is waere the cut is really needed, and where justice demands that it shall be made. Let it be remembered that these men, in continuing to charge the same prices for goods manufactured under the McKinley tariff, show that the conditions have not changed. Their proposal to cut down the wages of their help is based entirely upon their expectation of a change of conditions still to come. Now, why is it not just as fair to reduce the prices to consumers on account of a future contingency which seems to be impending, as to cut down the appointed sixty minutes, Pas- duty the lower the wages. This is un- the wages of the poor men who do manual labor in their factories?

"The fact is, for every 10 per cent, cut from the wages of workingmen on account of a prospective decrease in duty on the finished product, at least 20 per cent. ought to be struck from prices on account of the free raw materials which, under such schedules as the Wilson bill provides, would enter into most of the fundamental manufactures."

"Unfelt" Taxes.

The president in his message referred to "the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted." Upon which a Mo-Kinley organ observes that this is only another way of saying that under the republican system "nobody feels the burden or knows that he is taxed."

What humbug! If a man earns \$1,000 a year and pays \$100 in the tax-en-hanced cost of his necessary purchases he may not know just when or how each tax was paid, but he feels the loss in striking his balance for the year. A woman may not feel the loss or know that she is being robbed when a thief picks her pocket, but she knows it when she gets home.

The people of this country paid last year in duties upon woolen goods the great sum of \$34,293,000. They paid nearly \$17,000,000 in duties upon silks. Did they not "feel" the tax because they did not know just how much was duty and how much fair cost in each yard purchased?

Out upon such flimsy and dishonest pretense! An indirect tax imposes a direct burden. It is felt, though it may not be seen. If even one-quarter of our revenues were raised by direct taxation of those best able to pay, we should have no more billion dollar congresses. -N. Y. World.

Dolge Cries "Wolf" too Often. Alfred Dolge & Son, of co-operative notoriety, threaten to move their felting machines to Germany and leave Dolgeville a desolate waste if the Wilson bill seems likely to pass. The country would survive if they should execute their dreadful threat. But they will do nothing of the kind. They will get their wool free and a "protec-tion" of 15 per cent. on their product if the Wilson bill passes as it stands, and they cannot do better in Germany. The Dolges are joining the procession of tariff-enriched bulldozers, who repay a generosity, which they never deserved, by threatening to do desperate things. There is some reason to think that they will not be able to frighten the present congress -Chicago Herald

Protection speakers are talking about

'the tin plate industry" and trying to make capital for McKinley on that score. The governor stated at Ashtabula that 100 persons were employed in the tin plate factory at Coneaut. The Herald representative met a very repu-table man to-day who said he had recently visited that alleged factory, and by permission he searched the estab-lishment through to find those 100 happy employes. He declares that only seven persons (six men and one girl) and he will stand with the interests of Alabama and the south in defending them age not free coal and ore for the benefit of the northeast." The further information is conveyed that "the coal and one girl) constitute the entire working force of the concern. He added that 10 per cent. is about as near the truth as Mo-Kinley ever gets when talking tin plate information is conveyed that "the coal and one girl) constitute the entire working force of the concern. He added that 10 per cent.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for January 21, 1804 -Cain and Abel-Gen. 4:3-13.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.] GOLDEN TEXT.-By faith Abel offered unto Got a more excellent sacrifice than Cain -

THE SECTION OF HISTORY includes Gen.

Thre -According to Unber's Caronology, B. C. 2075, one hundred and twenty-are to one hundred and thirty years after the expulsion from Paradise, our last learner. Adam was one hundred and thirty years old when Soth was born, which event is represented as not long after the death of Abel. Again, Cain's complaint (v. 14) implies that there was quite a population at that time, and this would require a considerable period.

PLACE -Outside of the Garden of Eden, but probably in the same region, which whole re-gion was called Eden, near the Tigris and Eu-

THE POPULATION OF MIE WORLD -At this time, one hundred and leventy-five years after the creation of Adam and Eve, their descendants might easily have numbered half a mil-lion, had their children married as early as is the modern custom. It was probably much tess than this, but we can easily see how there might have been remote people with whom Cuin could come in contact.

LESSON NOTES.

The First Two Brothers.-Cain and Abel were probably the first two boys that everwere born. 1. Their Names. Cain means "possession," or "offspring." We understand Eve's ex-clamation: "I have gotten a man from the Lord," as a kind of joyful cureka over the firstborn of the race, as if in this seed of the woman was to be realized the promise of the protevangelium recorded in chap. 3:13. With each child that comes into the world some fresh hope is brought. The name Cain expressed this hope. Abel means "breath," "transitoriness," and was given either after his death, or as expressing her disappointment connected with Cain, or she was feeling the trials of her life outside of Paradise.

2. Their Age.-Probably about one hundred and twenty-five years at the time of the murder.

3. Marriage, -Brothers and sisters must have married in this first age. There is an old tradition that Cain . and Abel had respectively twin sisters. and that the twin of Cain became the bride of Abel, and the twin of Abel the

bride of Cain. 4. Their Religious Training.-That they were trained religiously is evident from the fact that they worshipped God by offerings. It is not possible that their parents could have forgotten paradise, and their communion with God, and all of his teachings; or that they could have failed to teach their children from their own experience. Creation and the Creater, innocence, temptation, sin and its consequences, the hope of God's mercy and the promise that accompanied the punishment, the longing for renewed communion with God, holiness, and paradise rerained, must have been fruitful themes in their home training. Their bringing offerings implied some place and mode of public worship. I cannot see ed that there was only one God, unless God himself had revealed it. It is only within a very few years, even since I entered the ministry, that the scientific proofs of the unity of God were

complete. 5. Their business.—In this early period began division of labor according to natural tastes. Cain was a farmer and Abel was a shepherd. Food and clothing, implements for tilling the soil, and for some kind of home, must have been needed from the first. Without doubt everything was of the rudest. and these men used such stone implements as are found now in connection with the remains of early man. It must have been some centuries before metals were discovered and used (4:92). The Bible account thus exactly agrees with the modern discoveries of early man; and the carliest bones of men, the tall Cromagnon men, agree with the giants of Genesis.

6. Their Characters.-They doubtless had natural differences of disposition, and yet not so great as to actraining and home influences, but gradually, by their early choices, by the working out of natural tendencies, they must have grown very far apart in character. The only explanation of the difference between them lies in their freedom of choice.

The Difference Between the Offerings.-There must have been some essential difference between the two offerings or the Lord would not have made so marked a difference in his treatment of them.

1 This fundamental difference was expressed in various ways, as, for instance. Abel offered the best of his flock; but Cain's offering is not spoken of in that way. He did not give his choicest things to God.

2. The offerings themselves may have expressed different feelings toward God. The burnt sacrifice expressed sorrow for sin, repentance, a prayer for for-giveness, while Cain's may have been a more formal act of worship, a giving of something according to custom, but without repentance or faith in God.

3 If, as seems probable, unimal sac-rifices were appointed by God, then Abel showed his faith by making the offering in God's way, while Cain seems to have shown his want of faith by dis-obedience to God's appointment.

LESSONS FROM THE STORY OF CAIN AND ABEL.-From the first there has been some communication between God and his earthly children, and this even after the fall. Every soul needs a divine revelation. Otherwise man is an orphan in God's world.

The great majority of quarrels arise, and most bitter words are spoken, among those who should love one another, because the most frequent occasions of difference exist among such.

Bad men hate and envy the good on secount of their receiving God's favor, which at the same time they themselves might have if they would do right. They are angry with others when they should be angry with

"Outwardly one sees no difference between Cain and Abel. Heaven and hell sometimes sit in the same pew, but they are celestial diameters apart."